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Pyongyang Calls for N-S Unified Olympic Team, Measures for Detente

A five-point proposal to promote trust and unity between the north and the south of Korea, which includes a proposal for forming a north-south unified Olympic team and a proposal for opening a hot line between the military authorities of the two sides, was adopted at a joint meeting of political organizations of the DPRK which was held on Nov. 11 in Pyongyang.

The proposal was elaborated in a letter addressed to various political parties and groupings and people of all strata in south Korea, which was adopted at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF). **(See the letter on page 3)**

The Central Committee of the DFRF is a political organization involving such political parties and public organizations as the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party, the Chondoist Chongu Party and the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The letter said that for the sake of national unity between the north and the south of Korea, "a genuine democratic regime must emerge in south Korea, first of all."

"To install a democratic regime is a firm guarantee for the democratization of the south Korean society and the starting point in easing the tensions between north and south and seeking national unity," it said.

As for the problem of the forthcoming 24th Olympic Games, the letter said that the problem "must be solved in the common interests of the nation."

"We would be willing to participate in them by forming a north-south unified team or go to Seoul under another name," if the Games were not used for a "splittist purpose," it added.

"Believing that the south Korean people should share our desire to greet an international festival as a common auspicious event of the north and the south," it continued, "we ardently hope that the south Korean youths and students would join us in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Pyongyang in 1989."

Earlier on Oct. 23, Chairman Kim Yu Sun of the DPRK Olympic Committee in a press conference said that "as long as the present military dictatorial regime exists in south Korea the prospect of the 24th Olympic Games looks gloomy and the co-hosting can never be materialized."

As to Pyongyang's final position on the Olympics, he said that Pyongyang will wait for the results of the December presidential elections and will resume talks with Seoul if the democratization of the south Korean society is realized.

Tentative Steps for Peace

"Minimum urgent measures" that should be taken to eliminate the danger of arms conflict and war on the Korean Peninsula were suggested in the fifth item of the proposal.

Reiterating that Pyongyang does not have and will not have in the future either the intention to "invade the south" as it did not in the past or it has no intention to take advantage of recent political disturbances in south Korea, the letter put forward tentative steps for peace on the peninsula from 1988 to 1989, the years when the 24th Olympiad and the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are to be held.

Those tentative steps may include:

1. Withdrawal of the armed forces of both sides from the forward areas;
2. A stop to large-scale military exercises;
3. An unconditional ban on gun- and rifle-firing at the other side in the contacting zones of the ground and sea;
4. An end to slandering the other side;
5. Enforcement of supervision by a neutral nations' supervisory force; and
6. Opening of direct telephone links between the military authorities of the two sides.

If a democratic regime is established in south Korea in future, the letter stressed, "we would seek jointly with it urgent measures without delay to remove the danger of arms conflict and war and ease tensions."

"Common Interests of Nation"

Since the DPRK authorities proposed to co-host the 24th Olympiad with the south three years ago, five rounds of talks between the Olympic committees of the north and the south with the participation of the International Olympic Committee have so far been held.

But no progress has been made in those talks due to the fundamental differences in the stands of both sides. Pyongyang accused Seoul for not responding to the co-hosting offer and thus intending to use the Games for some political purposes aimed at perpetuating the division of the country.

In order to create a major breakthrough in a deadlocked state of the talks, Pyongyang Sep. 12 proposed to hold north-south bilateral talks on the issue, thus attempting to narrow the gap

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IOC Mulls Single Korean Team to Compete in '88 Olympics: NYT

The International Olympic Committee is reviewing a proposal by the DPRK to have north and south Korea be represented by a single team in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, reported The New York Times on Nov. 9.

"Under such an arrangement, all the Games would be held in Seoul," the newspaper reported.

"The idea, first proposed several years ago by North Korea, was raised again at a recent visit by North Korean Olympic officials to the I.O.C. headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland. In their view, it would resolve the problem of North Korea's participation in the Games and end further debate over the number of events that would be staged in the North," the article said.

The New York Times quoted Mr. Dick Pound of Canada, an I.O.C. vice president, as saying, "...having a team would be easier than organizing events in North Korea."

Premier Zhao Reaffirms Sino-Korean Friendship

Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on Nov. 9 reaffirmed the constant development of friendship and cooperation between Beijing and Pyongyang and expressed full support to the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the country in his speech made at a banquet he hosted in honour of Premier Li Gun Mo of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

Premier Zhao said in his banquet speech that the frequent exchange of visits between the leaders of China and Korea fully shows that the Sino-Korean relations are close and friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples are developing continuously.

DPRK Premier Li Gun Mo arrived in Beijing on the day on an official goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

At the banquet held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang referred to the efforts to the government of the DPRK to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and stressed, "Particularly, the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade President Kim Il Sung indicates a direction of the reunification of the north and the south in a perspective way."

"The proposals of the Korean government for DPRK-south Korea-U.S. triangular talks, phased arms reduction and withdrawal of armed forces and creation of a denuclearized zone on the Korean Peninsula, etc., can create favourable conditions for improving the north-south relations and the DPRK-U.S. relations and reunifying Korea in a peaceful way," he said.

DPRK Premier Li Gun Mo said in his speech, "The changes taking place in China vividly prove that the line of the Chinese party and government on carrying out four modernizations while maintaining the four cardinal principles is a line suited to the conditions of your country," referring to Chinese successes in achieving the stability and unity of the whole country and implementing the program of socialist modernization.

"Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the successful progress of everything in China and wholeheartedly wish your people greater victory in their endeavours to turn China into a modernized socialist power by fulfilling with credit the decisions of the 13th congress of the party and reunify the whole country under the policy of 'one country, two systems,' " he stressed.

State Leaders Back Pyongyang's Efforts for Reunification

Mr. Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China, on Nov. 11 stressed that China resolutely supported and would continue to support as ever Pyongyang's policy for the independent reunification of Korea.

Referring to the relations of friendship between China and Korea, he noted that China and Korea were close comrades-in-arms, when he met Premier Li Gun Mo on an official friendship visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Saying that the two parties, two countries and two peoples have forged the friendship with blood, fighting shoulder to shoulder for a long period, he was rejoiced over the fact that it was very close and very excellently developing.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on Nov. 8 said, "The Soviet Union has supported all along and will invariably support in the future, too, the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea." He made this statement when he met in the Kremlin a Korean party and government delegation.

The Korean delegation headed by

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

US Soldiers in DMZ Commit Provocation

Several provocative acts were committeed by U.S. soldiers in and around the Joint Security Area recently, a security officer of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission said in his statement at a meeting of security officers of the MAC held in Panmunjom on Nov. 10 at the proposal of the Korean side.

According to the statement, three U.S. soldiers appeared on the Military Demarcation Line between the conference room of the MAC and the office of the joint duty officers of American side and threatened to fire pistols at Korean personnel on Nov. 9 and on Oct. 30 and 31, while on Nov. 5 a guard of the U.S. side on a hill northwest of the Joint Security Area committed such a provocative act as turning the searchlight to the Korean posts several times.

The security officer of the Korean side declared that these provocative acts committed by the U.S. side were a gross violation of the points of agreement between the two sides and a deliberate scheme to further aggravate the confrontation between the guard personnel of the two sides.

Meet Held in Pyongyang To Mark 50th Anniv. of Publication of President Kim Il Sung's Work

A central meeting was held on Nov. 10 at the People's Palace of Culture to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the publication of "The Tasks of Korean Communists", an immortal classical work published by President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Present at the meeting were Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu and O Guk Ryol, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kye Ung Tae, Choe Gwang, Hyon Mu Gwang and Kang Hui Won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Jang Yop, Ho Jong Suk and Choe Tae Bok, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

A report was made by Vice President Pak Sung Chul.

Saying that the classical work of President Kim Il Sung "The Tasks of Korean Communists", as a revolutionary programme which hewed a new path of the national liberation struggle in colonies under the banner of Chajusong, is a historical work which emerged in response to the urgent demand raised by the obtaining situation and revolutionary practice in those days, the reporter said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the classical work fully reclarified and put in an undivided system the theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution advanced by him at the historical Kalun meeting (June 30, 1930) earlier and clearly indicated the road of people's struggle for the victory of the anti-imperialist cause of Chajusong.

This immortal classical work of the great leader is a programmatic one that comprehensively systematized and generalized the character and tasks of revolution in colonies and semi-colonies and strategical and tactical principles and ways for their implementation by embodying the immortal Juche idea.

The whole system and content of the work is run through with the Juche idea from A to Z and, for this reason, it is a model of scientific, revolutionary and creative idea and theory and an immortal beacon lighting the path of the national liberation struggle in the colonies and the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

Prior to the central meeting, a central seminar to mark its 50th anniversary was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Nov. 4.

Seminars on DPRK President's Works Held In Foreign Countries

Seminars on "Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully," Part III of the work of President Kim Il Sung "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" were held in Tanzania and Guyana, the KCNA reported on Nov. 2.

In Antananarivo Province, Madagascar, a joint seminar on his work "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" was held recently.

The speakers at the joint seminar pointed out that the work is a valuable one to be adopted as a guideline in strengthening and developing the party and a genuine textbook for building a revolutionary party. It is a very important problem at present to apply to the practice of Madagascar the historical experiences of the WPK by studying them, they said.

Seminars on "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" were held by:

*The Arusha Group for the Study of the Juche Idea;

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Morogoro Leather Factory; and

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea-Azimio of the Administration and Development College in Mjumbe, Tanzania.

Seminars on "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea" were held by:

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Comrades-in-Arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, Chileans, in Sweden;

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Landjia, Central Africa;

*The Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Society for the Study of the Juche Idea; and

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania.

Seminars on "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" were held by:

*The Amadra, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism; and

*The Sierra Leone Group for the Study of the Great Juche Method of Farming.

A seminar on "Theses on Socialist Education" was held by the Alcantara, Portugal, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism.

Nat'l Economy Univ. Marks Its 20th Anniv. of the Secretary's On-the-Spot Guidance

The 20th anniversary of Secretary Kim Jong Il's on-the-spot guidance to the University of National Economy was marked on Oct. 27.

The university is a training center for state and economic management officials of the DPRK.

The secretary went to the university on Oct. 28, 1967, to look round the new study rooms of different fields of the national economy and put forward an outstanding theory and policy which would serve as a guideline in improving the management of the socialist economy and strengthening education in the university as required by the Korean revolutionary development and the realities of socialist construction.

At the meeting, President Son Song Pil of the university made a report.

Seminars on Secretary Kim Jong Il's Work Held Abroad

Seminars on "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea," a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, were held recently in various countries.

Seminars on the work were held by:

*The National Press Club of Nepal;

*The Sierra Leone Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung;

*The Porvo and Salo Groups for the Study of the Juche Idea in Finland;

*The Kuopio Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Finland;

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Chileans, the Comrades-in-Arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden;

*The St. Andrew Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Kingston, Jamaica;

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Central African Republic;

*The Malagasy Institute for the Study of Juche-Based Idea on Literature and Art;

*The Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of the Juche Idea; and

*The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Dar-es-Salaam Technical College of Tanzania.

Trees with Slogans in Period of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Discovered in Mt. Paekdu

A large number of precious trees bearing slogans carved by men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, barked trees, places of tents and log cabins, places in which meals had been made, places of campfire and other relics and remains of the revolution 40-50 years ago were discovered in the area of Mt. Paekdu around the secret camp where President Kim Il Sung had been in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and the Musan, Yonsa, Sonbong and other broad areas of the northern border.

Barked trees found by the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and organs concerned till now are nearly over 10,000.

Among these barked trees, though dried and discolored in wind and frost of scores of years, officials concerned ascertained slogans written by the KPRA men with brush on more than 270 trees.

"Kim Il Sung, President for independent Korea – this is the single desire of twenty millions",

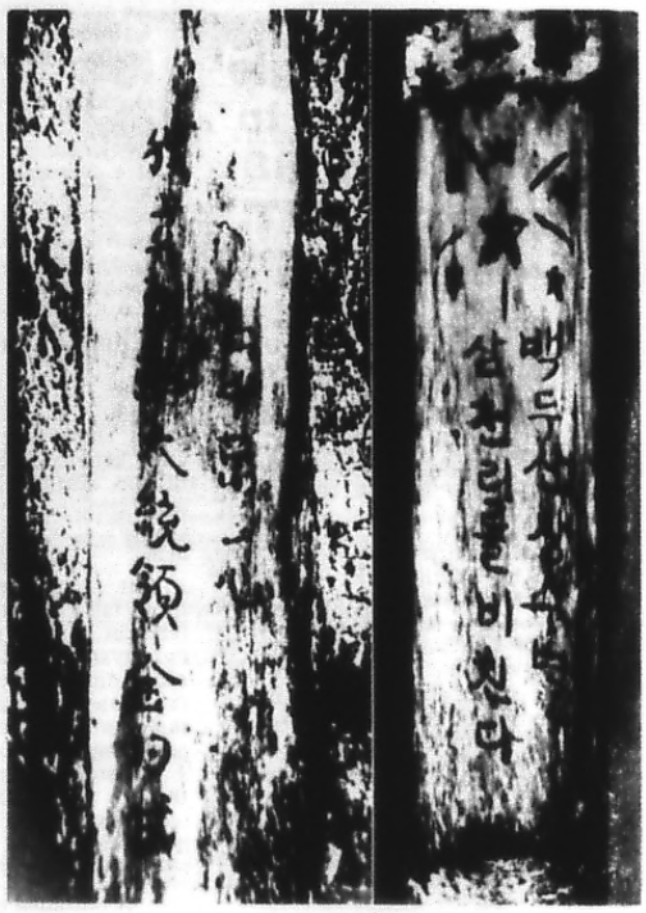
"Commander of partisans Kim, a great man sent by the heaven",

"Long live Commander Kim, Leader of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland,"

"We are sons of the sun. Let all of us defeat Japs and build an independent and sovereign state, holding the red sun", etc. – these slogans fully show the revolutionary outlook on the leader of the KPRA men who held in high esteem as the sun of the nation, the lodestar of liberation President Kim Il Sung and remained singleheartedly loyal to him, and their firm faith to hand down forever his greatness and immortal feats through generations.

Many slogans and letters of a form of cryptogram personally written by Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, are discovered on the barked trees this time.

Also discovered there are relics and remains of more than 390 pieces of over 90 kinds including dozens of places of tents of KPRA men, nearly 40 sites of log cabins, more than 200 sites of campfire.



Trees with slogans discovered in Mt. Paekdu

Secretary Kim Jong Il and Economic Construction

The following article was written by Dr. M.O.C. Anikpo, belonging to the Faculty of Social Science, Port Harcourt University in Nigeria. The People's Korea introduces excerpts from his article on the economic construction in the DPRK.

A recent visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will set one thinking, quite seriously, of the secret behind what Halliday referred to as "the enigma of north Korea" in 1981.

Such questions as how long it has taken to attain spectacular achievements and what the motive force behind it inevitably call for immediate answers.

Although Korea was a Japanese colony for 36 years, sharing with many other Third World countries the unfortunate history of colonialism, the DPRK has made tremendous strides in its economic development.

And this is in spite of the fact that shortly after its liberation in August 1945, it fought a just war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors between 1950 and 1953. Its achievements today in the fields of industry and agriculture should be the envy of the Third World countries. The Korean people attribute their success in economic development to the Juche-oriented idea.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"The Juche idea is a new philosophical thought which centres on man".

The Juche idea is a doctrine of self-reliance.

The significance of the Juche idea lies in the fact that it is manifested in and translated into vivid reality in all aspects of life in Korean society. For purposes of this article, however, I focus on the application of the Juche idea to economic life.

We posit that the Juche idea is expressed most significantly in an economic perspective. All its other involvements in politics, education, art, and so on constitute the articulating principles of its economic base. In other words, to understand the Juche-oriented economic construction is to understand the dynamics of the entire Korean nation.

Perspectives on Juche-based Economy

A solid independent national economy has been built in the northern half of Korea. It is firmly based on the economic translation of the philosophical principles of the Juche idea.

The economic life is one of the main fields of people's social life. The country is the smallest unit of the people's efforts. This being the case, economic construction, its material and technical foundation, is carried out within the country as unit.

Therefore, the masters of economic construction in any country are the people of that country. They are also its force.

The Juche idea greatly stresses the building of an independent national economy.

Secretary Kim Jong Il said:

"Building an independent national economy means building an economy which is free from dependence on others and which stands on its own feet, an economy which serves one's own people and develops on the strength of the resources of one's own country and by the efforts of one's own people."

Since the masters of economic construction are the people of each country, the economy should primarily serve their interests. That is the only sense in which they will remain the masters.

Further, their position as the masters is guaranteed when they are conscious of the need to maintain their independence or, as the Korean people say, when the people realise their Chajusong – the drive to be independent.

Nature of Independent Economy

From the viewpoint of economic life, it can be said that the economy which serves one's own people means the economy which serves the building of the economic life of one's own country and people themselves.

Each country has its own economic life. It must be made sufficiently strong so that it can guarantee in material terms the position of its people as the masters of their own destiny.

Therefore, whether or not a country can build its own economy strictly from the point of view of the needs of its people and using its own resources determines whether or not it can ensure the position of the people as the masters.

For this, each country has to build a diversified national economy which is based on modern techniques so that it can produce the main heavy and light industrial goods on its own along with agricultural products which are needed for domestic consumption.

Reliance on one's own resources is very important in ensuring economic independence. If a country depends on imported resources and raw materials then it cannot avoid economic fluctuations due to changing conditions in the sources of supply.

Of course, not every country can satisfy its requirements with its internal resources alone. All countries differ from one another in the diversity and abundance of available resources. It is true that a country with an abundant and diverse resource base has an advantage in developing its economy. But, even though a country lacks resources, it can still to a great extent provide for its needs if it makes the best use of what it has.

Technique in production plays an important part in the strength of a country's productivity. It is in technique that the people's creativity is most evident. People accumulate technique out of experience and they discover the laws of nature through joint efforts to conquer their environment.

They then use the knowledge gained in bending nature to their collective will. Through their experience in production and their successful efforts, technical knowledge is accumulated.

(To be continued)

The living standard of the Korean people is improving day by day thanks to developing national economy.

5-Point Proposal for Nat'l Unity Made by Pyongyang

A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland held in Pyongyang Nov. 11 put forward a five-point proposal of national unity to open an epoch-making phase for promoting trust and unity between north and south and paving jointly the way of national reunification in response to the demand of the developing south Korean situation.

It is elaborated in a letter to various political parties and groupings and people of all strata of south Korea which was adopted at the joint meeting.

The letter says:

Firstly, for national unity between north and south, a genuine democratic regime must emerge in south Korea, first of all. To install a democratic regime is a firm guarantee for the democratisation of the south Korean society and the starting point in easing the tensions between north and south and seeking national unity.

The United States and the military fascist forces which turned "champions" of democratisation overnight can never solve the question of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean people must not yield to the violence of the military fascist forces nor must they be fooled by the sham democratisation and sham civilian politics held forth by them, but must carry their struggle for democracy to the end, without stopping it halfway, to terminate the military fascist rule manipulated by the U.S. imperialists and win without fail a true democratic regime which desires independence and reunification.

Secondly, for national unity between north and south, confrontation must be opposed and unity be sought.

The only way for us to shape our nation's destiny for ourselves is to unite the socialist forces of the north and the democratic forces of the south.

The most urgent question in promoting unity between north and south is to reject anti-communism.

Anti-communism is a chauvinistic idea of those pursuing fascism, confrontation and division and a treacherous idea of the traitors who intend to victimize the south Korean people indefinitely as a breakwater of the United States and Japan against communism.

The south Korean people must thoroughly check and frustrate the moves of the military fascist forces attacking the democratic forces with loud cries for "elimination of pro-communist forces" and aggravating confrontation between fellow countrymen with anti-communist row.

Thirdly, for national unity between north and south, the door of dialogue must be flung wide open to each other on the basis of establishment of a democratic regime in south Korea.

If a democratic regime supported by the people were established in south Korea, north and south would be able to end the past history of fruitless dialogue and arrange a new venue of dialogue and contact really for reunification on the basis of mutual respect and mutual interests, with no burden on either side.

Such dialogue and contact would be possible between the authorities or between representatives of different political parties, groupings and strata in different fields.

We would leave the door of travel open all the time to all south Korean personages who want dialogue and contact and take active measures especially to immediately alleviate the sufferings of the families and relatives living separated in north and south.

Fourthly, for national unity between north and south the problem of the forthcoming 24th Olympic Games must be solved in the common interests of the nation.

We believe that a way would be opened for solving the Olympic problem in conformity with the desire of the world people and the nation's common cause of reunification, if a democratic regime which seeks the reunification of the country, not committing itself to anti-communism, was installed in south Korea,

If the Olympic Games were held under a democratic regime, the two sides would be able to flexibly discuss and solve the co-hosting problem from the stand of promoting national unity. If the Games were not used for a splittist purpose, we would be willing to participate in them by forming a north-south unified team or go to Seoul under another name.

Believing that the south Korean people should share our desire to greet an international festival as a common auspicious event of the north and the south, we ardently hope that the south Korean youths and students would participate with us in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Pyongyang in 1989.

Fifthly, for national unity between north and south, first of all, the least urgent measures possible must be taken to evade the danger of arms conflict and war and ease tensions.

We do not have and will not have in the future either the intention to "invade the south" as we did not in the past, and we have no intention to take advantage of any disturbance in south Korea.

If a democratic regime were established in south Korea in future, we would seek jointly with it urgent measures without delay to remove the danger of arms conflict and war and ease tensions, proceeding from our consistent peace-loving stand.

As such urgent measures we look forward, above all, to taking on a trial basis at least tentative steps for peace on the Korean Peninsula from 1988 to 1989, the years when the 24th Olympic Games and the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are to be held. The tentative steps for peace may include the withdrawal of the armed forces of both sides from the forward areas, stop to large-scale military exercises, an unconditional ban on gun- and rifle-firing at the other side in the contacting zones of the ground and sea, an end to slandering the other side, enforcement of supervision by a neutral nations' supervisory force, opening of direct telephone links between the military authorities of the two sides, and other immediate questions.

Such tentative steps will be the first test in easing tensions and promoting mutual trust between north and south and a good stepping stone for guaranteeing durable peace and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country in the future.

Chun-Roh Regime Conducts Illegal Election Campaigns

With the presidential elections scheduled for Dec. 16 just near at hand and with the national assembly elections at the beginning of next year, the Chun-Roh regime is adopting corrupt practices including bribery to win votes.

Roh Tae Woo seems to intend to overwhelm the opposition candidates with a substantial superiority of votes.

He was suspected of having held prior election campaigns before it was allowed to conduct election campaign as he sent on Oct. 7 to those inhabitants in the Kangnam District of Seoul who were returning home for the Chusok holidays a ginseng tea set, 10kg of rice, a package of confectionary and other "souvenirs" each.

This "souvenir tactics" is being carried out under the guidance of public officials including local government employees and Hongik association (non-governmental public bodies) members in some regions so that Roh is criticized for utilizing administrative organs for his own election campaigns, according to Dong-A Ilbo on Oct. 8.

Such "souvenirs" were sent to citizens in the name of Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party – tens of thousands of ginseng tea sets for thousands of families in the Kangnam District (three 12-ton truckfuls); packages of confectionary for more than 1,600 workers in the Kuro industrial estate near Yondungpo Station in Seoul; and a 10kg bag of rice each for tens of poor families in the Songdong District of Seoul through local government employees.

It is said that the total amount of money which was spent for the "souvenir tactics" reaches 300-500 billion won (US$375-625 million).

Kim Dae Jung, presidential candidate of the newly formed Party for Peace and Democracy on Oct. 28 said, "The election budget of the ruling party amounts 1,000 billion won (US$1,250 million)," quoting a "reliable source."

When the DJP's corrupt practices were questioned in the national assembly session by an opposition lawmaker, a spokesman of the ruling DJP said, "We are not to be blamed for as the 'souvenirs' on the Chusok holidays have been a good old custom."

Meanwhile, Roh Tae Woo is making empty election promises to curry favor with the public.

He "pledged" everything on an impulse: to supply the sons and daughters of neighborhood associations with tuition fees; to launch large-scale pavement works; to reduce toll highway rates and petrol prices, to realize a large scale cut in producer's rice price; to extend an unsecured bank loans; and to shorten the service period for the Homeland Reserve Forces.

The Seoul City authorities decided to supply the children of the heads of neighborhood associations with quarterly tuition.

This means that some 3,600 children, one-third the children of all the heads of neighborhood associations, will be supplied with 50,000 - 80,000 won each.

"This casts new doubts on the popularity-seeking measures of the ruling DJP for the election campaigns," Dong-A Ilbo said on Oct. 5.

More precisely, the home ministry has announced that it would start payment works in local regions in November which usually begin in March, advancing their start by four months.

Pavement works are expected to total 130 billion won (US$165 million), covering 755.7 kilometers of roads in 281 places across south Korea.

This is apparently aimed at both presidential and national assembly elections, according to Chosun Ilbo on Oct. 14.

The Seoul authorities have decided to cut by 14 percent this year's producer's price, an over 10 percent cut for the first time in 7 years since 1981. "Care for farmers is considered necessary for the coming election," Hankook Ilbo said on Oct. 16.

Demonstrators holding torches march down the street in Anam-dong in front of Korea University calling for a neutral cabinet and fair election management on Oct. 25. They are cautious of illegal election management by Roh Tae Woo and the ruling DJP.

Neighborhood Association Mobilized to Increase Party Membership

The DJP is carring out a "campaign to double its party membership" to increase the membership from the present 1.5 million to 3 million for the purpose of the upcoming elections.

They are also mobilizing the heads of neighborhood associations, the lowest administrative unit, to force citizens to enter the party or make them DJP members before are aware of it.

For instance, the chief of the association in the Kangdong District of Seoul, is reported to have received an inhabitant's seal impression by telling him falsely that the seal was needed for him to receive a "notice of Homeland Reserve Forces training," and put his on an application form for the DJP membership without his consent.

Later the man was given a "party membership certificate" with the seal of the DJP representative impressed on it.

The chief of another association in the Dangdong District, Seoul, forced a 70-year-old people to sign an application form for the party membership in September.

"It is an act against democratization for the ruling party to use others' seals without their consent and to mobilize neighborhood association for its own ends," Dong-A Ilbo said on Oct. 3.

123 Prominent Figures Demand Single Opposition Candidate

A statement was issued on Oct. 31 by 18 prominent figures, demanding that the opposition parties field a single candidate for the upcoming presidential election.

It was made public at a press conference held in a YMCA office in Seoul.

Those who met at the press were the Rev. Park Hyong Gyu; Song Gon Ho, chairman of the Council for Democratic Press Movement; Hong Song Woo, a lawyer; An Sung Jik, professor of Seoul National University; Rhee Ho, a writer, and other leaders of the dissident movement.

The statement was signed by 123 prominent figures representing a broad spectrum of society, including academic, religious, press, literary circles, and social movements.

In the statement they demanded that "The two Kims should sincerely respond to the desire of the people for a democratic government by fielding a single candidate in the presidential election."

Detection Cases Increase After June 29

According to the south Korean Prosecution, 356 political prisoners were released out of the total number of 443 upon announcement of Roh Tae Woo's June 29 "declaration" on democratization.

The workers who were detained in connection with labor disputes numbered 586, of which 254 were released due to suspension of execution or indictment so that those detained as of Nov. 4 totaled 348 which surpassed the number before the June 29 "democratization declaration."

Students Wage Sit-in & Demo to Demand Neutral Cabinet

More than 2,000 students and citizens on Nov. 8 marched off the Yonsei University campus and violently clashed with tear gas-firing riot police, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails, chanting "Down with military dictatorship!" and "Let's establish a pan-national neutral cabinet!"

They were part of the 10,000 people who attended a rally to call for an end to the military dictatorship and for a pan-national neutral cabinet," a rally which was sponsored by the National Council of University Student Representatives.

Among those who made speeches at the rally were Kim Dae Jung, an opposition party's presidential candidate, and other leading dissidents including Kyu Hun Je, vice chairman of the United Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification, a large-scale nationwide dissident organization.

Shortly after Kim Dae Jung drove away from the school gate, riot police began to disperse the students and other citizens, firing a barrage of tear gas canisters, and arrested 114 people on the scene.

About 500 students started an overnight sit-in in the school library in protest against the police crackdown though they were dispersed the next day.

Meanwhile, about 2,000 students of Seoul National University held on Nov. 6 an anti-government demonstration to denounce the suppressive measures taken by the Seoul authorities to arrest the students who were carrying out a signature-collection campaign to demand a pan-national neutral cabinet.

More than 10,000 students and citizens attend a rally to call for an end to the military dictatorship and for a pan-national netural cabinet held at Yonsei University on Nov. 8. Some 2,000 students and citizens harshly clashed with riot police after the rally as they marched off the campus.

The demonstrators also supported the sit-in protest which was started on Nov. 3 by some 60 students from 12 universities in Seoul including Korea, Yonsei, Iwha Womans and Seoul National universities at the Myongdong Cathedral to demand a pan-national neutral cabinet.

The sit-in at the Myongdong Cathedral was started as a signature campaign to demand a neutral caretaker cabinet was foiled by massive combat police force around the district.

Demonstrations of hundreds of students were also held that day at Yonsei, Konguk, Sung Kyun Kwan, Korea and other universities, demanding the release of the fellow students arrested in the signature collection campaigns.

Wall Poster Posted at Yonsei Univ. to Introduce DPRK

Following Seoul National, Korea and Pusan National universities, Yonsei University campus became the fourth to introduce the DPRK through wall posters on Nov. 4.

Wall posters introducing DPRK society were found posted that day on the campus in the name of the student's council.

The posters said, "We live in an crazy era in which we are branded as "dangerous and subversive" elements if we talk about north Korea affirmatively or constructively even a little." They said, "This wall paper is intended to help Yonsei students correctly understand north Korea and think of national reunification."

It introduced the DPRK with objective data on three perspectives: 1) the political system of north Korea; 2) an impression of the capital city and its people; and 3) the present address of an equal society.

The contents of the wall paper were mostly quotations from "Beyond the Division", a collection of travelogues by Korean residents in the U.S. and Canada who visited the DPRK in July 1983, and also from "Rediscover the North Korean Society" and "Travels to North Korea," both published by the Hanul Publishing House and "Comprehensive Bibliography" by the North Korea Institute in Seoul.

The posters quoted them as saying: "They seem to be making efforts to harmonize the interests of individuals with those of the society and to construct a society in which all the people live as equals under the slogan "We are all true brothers and sisters."

"North Korea is a country where there is no unemployment, no gap between the rich and the poor, no poverty, no juvenile delinquency, no problems of the aged, no labor disputes, no sexual and social discrimination or no cultural corruption," it said.

Students of Yonsei University read wall posters introducing the DPRK on their campus on Nov. 4. The posters were found on walls near the university library. This is the fourth posters to introduce the DPRK found across south Korea this year.

"The north Korean society guarantees every condition for women to advance into social activities freed from domestic chores," it added.

Such wall posters have become widespread recently throughout south Korean university campus.

On Oct. 30, a large wall poster made of 88 pieces of imitation vellum was found posted on the Pusan National University campus, introducing the DPRK under the titles "Impression of Pyongyang", "North Korean Economy," "Construction Projects of the North" and "Is North Korea Like What We've Heard of?"

On Oct. 27, also found in a ballot box in Inchon City was a poster entitled: "Mr. Kim Jong Il Is a Shining Star Which Brightly Illumines the Present and the Future."

These moves are seen a proof that students totally ignore and reject the anti-communist and anti-DPRK policy of the south Korean authorities and its propaganda.

KCNA on Washington's Split Tactics

Follows a summary of KCNA commentary on Nov. 7:

The U.S. is now leaving no stone unturned in their bid to defuse the crisis of their colonial rule in south Korea and "support" Roh Tae Woo's "victory" in the "presidential elections."

Washington and Seoul are becoming all the more undisguised in their moves to split the opposition party and anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship, democratic forces under the deceptive slogan of "peaceful transfer of power."

To divide and rule is an imperialist method of colonial rule, and to replace or rescue those puppets faced with a crisis of double-dealing tactics of appeasement and deception, threat and suppression, is a habitual means of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. has done so in south Korea over the past 40 odd years to keep hold on it as a permanent colony of theirs.

By their much-touted "transfer of power" they mean to hand over the relay baton of the dictatorial "regime" from Chun Doo Hwan to Roh Tae Woo, another main culprit in the Kwangju bloodbath.

The U.S. who had encouraged the Chun Doo Hwan group to seek prolongation of the military dictatorship under the motto of "absolute defense of the constitution," made him come up with a proposal for "agreed constitutional amendment" through "ruling-opposition compromise" so as to blunt the edge of the 10 million signature campaign of democratic forces for constitutional revision directed against it.

Washington and Seoul bisected the "New Korea Democratic Party" of south Korea through a disrupting campaign by their stooges within the party.

When their colonial rule and the military dictatorial system were brought to face a crisis by the June resistance of the south Korean people, the U.S. sent to south Korea Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, and made the Chun junta publish a "save-the-situation proposal," the so-called "commitments to democratization."

Pretending to accept the south Korean people's demand for democracy in this, they actually sought a tricky aim of suppressing the people and democratic forces and bringing the opposition party to the negotiating table and thus completely separating it from the oppoisition camp.

When they arrested democratic figures involved in the headquarters of the People's Movement for Democratic Constitution and students on charges of being "leftist procommunist forces," while releasing some prisoners detained for complicity in the situation, they apparently sought to drive a wedge between the democratic forces and divide them.

S. Korean People's Voice against War and Nukes (1)

People's anti-war and anti-nuclear movements have been long oppressed in south Korea as the successive military dictatorships and the United States were afraid of people's awareness of the danger of nuclear weapons, more than 1,000 of which are said to be stockpiled in south Korea.

However, concern over nuclear weapons has been increased very much among conscientious people and students, as is seen in a document which appeared in Seoul National University in June.

The People's Korea carries data and document on people's voices against nuclear weapons and war in serial from this week:

We, Too, Must Discuss The Question of Peace

This article was carried by the May 1986 issue of south Korea's leading monthly magazine, Monthly "Chosun". The writer is Lee Sam Yol, professor of philosophy at Soongion University. The article consists of the following seven sections: (1) Why don't we have a peace movement? (2) "Pseudopacifists" – believers in the superiority of strength, (3) Deployment of nuclear weapons poses a decisive threat of the existence of the nation, (4) Those who seek "superiority" while calling for "balance", (5) The peace movement is opposed to exploitation and oppression, (6) Pollution and nuclear power plants are elements prejudicial to peace, (7) We cannot prevent war unless we prevent war preparations.

Excerpts from this article follow.

About four months have elapsed since the beginning of this year which the United Nations declared to be the International Year of Peace. Yet we have had no serious discussion of peace in this country nor have we yet held a meeting to appeal to the public for world peace. When the International Year of Women was declared, all the women's organizations worked hard to protect women's rights and improve the social position of women, and when the Year of Physically Handicapped Persons and the Year of Youth were declared, we held our own gatherings in this country, although no measurable results were achieved. However, it appears that this year will end without any significant event for world peace being held in this country.

Early in the 1980s, the world witnessed a big upsurge of peace movements in Europe, with rallies and demonstrations participated in by 300,000 - 400,000 and even 1 million held in London and Bonn. But these events were scarcely reported by south Korean newspapers and mass media, and even when they were reported, people did not even wonder why they were making such a fuss abroad.

In Japan, our neighboring country, there are widespread peace movements, and demonstrations participated in by hundreds of thousands of people were held in Tokyo and Hiroshima. But in south Korea, there is no discussion of the question of peace or reports on peace movements abroad – except for some Christians –, let alone a peace movement of south Koreans themselves. It would be worthwhile discussing the question of why we do not have a peace movement.

In this International Year of Peace, we do not have any organization or body to take up the question of peace seriously. In the International Year of Women, women's organizations played a leading role, and in the Year of Physically Handicapped Persons and the Year of Youth, organizations of handicapped persons and youth organizations played their roles. However, we have hardly any organizations to promote peace.....

No one would deny the fact that the division of our country into two parts and the state of confrontation between them are factors unfavorable to peace and that the peace of the Korean Peninsula exposed to the danger of nuclear war is seriously threatened. It is a height of folly to argue that we cannot afford to discuss the question of peace since we have many other questions affecting our existence and security, which are more important than the question of peace.

After we were liberated from Japanese imperialism, we went through the division of our land and a fratricidal war. Guns ceased to be fired not through a peace agreement but through an armistice agreement, but the state of national division and confrontation fomenting tension and hostility continues.

The peace policy that we seek in this historical condition has been that of ensuring peace by being embroiled in the Cold War between the superpowers and armed confrontation and by overcoming communism or by winning a war against the north, and not that of seeking reconciliation, co-existence and unification through our own national efforts. It is because of this that it is impossible for south Koreans to discuss peace, co-existence or peaceful unification without being prepared to face death, as it is condemned by the powers that be as threatening the security policy of the country.

Even if this policy has been changed to that of peace through dialogue and exchange, feelings of hostility, enmity and distrust and total rejection of the overtures by the other side remain intact, and so long as the armed strength and war preparations continue to be strengthened, the real policies of both south and north Korea are those of confrontation, and not of co-existence, those of tension and provocation through superiority in military strength, and not of conciliation through reduced armaments – not searchings for real peace but camouflaged tactics of peace.....

(To be continued)

Int'l Trade Unions Conf. for Solidarity with Korean People Held in Prague Closes

The International Trade Unions Conference for Solidarity with the Korean People and Workers which opened in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, on Nov. 3 closed on Nov. 4 after successfully discussing the items on the agenda.

This conference held on the initiative of the World Federation of Trade Unions was attended by 97 delegations and delegates of national organizations from 83 countries and regions of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, 10 delegations of international and regional trade union organizations and a delegate of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Delegates from various countries and regional and international organizations made speeches at the conference.

Directing deep attention to the situation on the Korean Peninsula which is daily aggravated owing to the U.S. occupation of south Korea and new war provocation manoeuvres, the speakers stressed that the Korean problem is a pressing one in the world politics.

Noting that the situation on the Korean Peninsula and its surrounding area is recently aggravated because the U.S. turned south Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East, is threatening the existence of the nation and peace and getting frantic in a new war provocation moves against the northern half of the Republic, stepping up the triangular military alliance with Japan and south Korea, they strongly denounced the U.S. aggression and war provocation moves.

They said in unison that the world progressive people and working class should take more active and broad steps of solidarity against the U.S. occupation of south Korea and for detente on the Korean Peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of Korea and conduct practical activities for this.

Pointing out that President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks and many other fair and aboveboard proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, they expressed full support to them and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Exposing and denouncing the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group's fascist suppression and its scheme to extend the military dictatorship, the speakers strongly demanded that the junta step down without delay and voiced full support and firm solidarity for the south Korean workers and people in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy, which is daily expanding and strengthening.

They called upon the world working class and trade union organizations to further strengthen a movement for solidarity with the Korean people and workers for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

They expressed the belief that the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il would surely achieve the cause of national reunification.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at the conference.

The conference also adopted a letter to the south Korean workers, an appeal to the world workers and trade unions, a letter to the U.N. Secretary General and a letter to the U.S. workers and trade unions.

A press conference was held on Nov. 4 in connection with the successful holding of the international trade unions conference.

A banquet for the participants in the conference was given in the evening.

Keynote Report

Jan Nemoudry, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, made a keynote report at the conference.

He proved with historical facts that the U.S. has pursued the policy of dividing Korea, since its occupation of south Korea. He referred to the conditions of the south Korean workers and the present situation of the labour movement under the U.S. colonial rule and to the question of Korea's reunification.

He went on:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal for north-south high-level political and military talks, a proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea and other proposals for peaceful reunification more than 200 times after the country was divided.

What is particularly important is the proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Now the Korean question is a very important one directly linked with security and peace in Asia and the world. The reunification of Korea presupposes the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and any proposal and initiative on Korea should be based on it.

The peace-loving forces of the whole world including the trade union movement should expose and denounce such moves as "cross recognition", "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and "two Koreas" plot to maintain the present division of Korea.

The United States must give up hostile policy toward Korea and withdraw all its troops from south Korea, taking along nuclear weapons.

He denounced the south Korean rulers for trying to keep the military "regime" by nominating former "general" Roh Tae Woo as a "candidate for president".

He declared that he would organize an international campaign for putting a strong international pressure on the south Korean "regime" to keep "commitments to democratization" and ensure the democratic freedom and right of trade unions, and supporting the south Korean workers' struggle.

Supplementary Report by DPRK Del.

Head of the Korean Trade Union delegation Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a supplementary report at the conference.

The heightened tensions and the increased danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is a direct product of the U.S. Korean policy and Asian strategy, he said, and went on:

The United States is persistently scheming to create "two Koreas" with a view to perpetuating the present division of Korea to keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base for its Asian strategy.

The United States is also trying to have the 24th Olympic Games open in Seoul single-handedly, in a bid to improve the image of south Korea, a colony and nuclear base, in the international arena and put the signboard of an "independent state" on it so as to "legalize" the occupation of south Korea by U.S. forces and create a favourable environment for "two Koreas".

Underlying the proposals for peaceful reunification put forward by the DPRK government is the basic principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The workers' struggle for the right to existence and democratic liberties in south Korea is now developing into a massive one. With no fascist offensive and crafty appeasement and deceptive tactics can the U.S. and the Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group block the growing onward movement of the south Korean working class.

Documents Adopted at Conf.

An appeal to the workers and trade unions of the world, a letter to the United Nations Secretary General, a letter to the workers and trade unions of the United States and a letter to the south Korean workers were adopted at the International Trade Unions Conference for Solidarity with the Korean People and Workers held in Prague.

Appeal

THE APPEAL to the workers and trade unions of the world expressed firm solidarity with the Korean workers and people in their efforts to reunify the country peacefully without foreign interference. It said:

The conference calls on the workers and trade unions of all countries to support the DPRK proposals for reunifying the country peacefully through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and holding north-south dialogue.

The conference supports the new proposal of the DPRK dated July 23, 1987, for a phased reduction of military forces in the north and the south of Korea, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and convocation of multi-national disarmament talks concerning this matter.

The conference praises the DPRK's initiative on a unilateral reduction of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of this year.

Letter to UN Secretary General

THE LETTER to the U.N. Secretary General noted that although a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement was adopted at the U.N. General Assembly session in November 1975, no concrete step has been taken to carry it out and the U.S. forces in south Korea have continued abusing the U.N. flag. It went on to say:

The conference demands that the United Nations direct attention to the desire of the Korean people for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The conference demands that the United Nations take every step possible to get all foreign troops withdrawn from south Korea and help the Korean people accelerate the peaceful reunification of their country without any outside interference.

Letter to US Workers, Trade Unions

THE LETTER to the workers and trade unions of the United States said:

The conference calls on you to launch a campaign for unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

The conference requests you to force the U.S. administration to accede to the talks for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement, implement the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly on the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea and take necessary measures for promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Letter to S. Korean Workers

THE LETTER to the south Korean workers affirmed firm solidarity of the workers and trade unions of all continents with the south Korean workers in the heroic struggle against extension of the military dictatorship and for establishment of a democratic government, restoration of their rights, withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speech of Del. of Korean Teachers & School Clerks In Japan

Follows a gist of a speech made by the head of the delegation of the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan at the conference:

We, the Korean residents in Japan, upholding the DPRK's policy on the reunification, has aroused public opinion within and without by staging demonstration marches and signature campaigns calling for struggles against nuclear war, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the reunification of Korea, under the slogans "Let's all make a contribution to the country's reunification—those who have money, donate it, those who have knowledge, contribute it, and those who have power, contribute it."

In recent years, we have worked actively to realize the proposals made by the DPRK—proposals for tripartite talks, for talks and negotiations between the north and the south and for talks between military authorities of north and south of Korea.

We have also supported the anti-U.S., independence, anti-fascist democratization struggle of the south Korean people and their movement for a democratic constitution, leading the Korean residents in Japan to give full play to their united power and a zeal.

Now Korea has been turned into one of the most strained spots in the world where tension is reaching a breaking point of nuclear war, and is faced with a crucial choice between war and peace.

In the light of the serious situation, the DPRK government set forth a proposal for a phased army reduction on July 23 and issued a statement on Aug. 6 calling for a north-south foreign ministers' conference including the U.S. Secretary of State to discuss a series of problems to ease tension.

We will support these fair and rational proposals and will do our best to realize them.

The south Korean people are fighting for independence, democracy and reunification of the country and their campaign is gaining momentum day by day.

We extend our full support to the fighting south Korean people for national independence and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and for their rights to live, overcoming all sorts of suppression by the Seoul authorities.

We will unite firmly with the peace-loving people in the world who are fighting for the independence of the world and the construction of a new society, opposing the aggression and war machination of the imperialists, and will play our international role to prevent nuclear war and maintain peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

** The Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan leads Choson University, 13 senior high schools, 56 junior high schools, 85 elementary schools and 68 kindergartens throughout Japan.*

Bronze Bell of Koryo Dynasty Unearthed in Pyongyang

A bronze bell of the Koryo Dynasty which was recently discovered in Pyongyang.

A bronze bell which is believed to belong to the Koryo Dynasty was unearthed recently in Pyongyang.

The top of the bell was ornamented with a dragon head-shaped sculpture. The height of the bell is 33.5 cm, including the top of the sculpture. The bell is 20 cm in diameter and weighs 4,820 grams. It is a small bell but a work of excellent craftsmanship.

The top of the bell was detatched from the dragon head-shaped sculpture, when it was excavated.

The upper part and the lower part of the bell are decorated with round-shaped ornaments. Round and arabesqu patterns are linked with one another.

The bell is decorated with four zigzag pattern lines from the upper to the lower part.

Among the patterns decorating the bell are four fairies and the four parts of the bell where it is struck are ornamented with lotus flowers.

It has an engraved inscription of 82 letters in 11 lines.

The bell shows characteristic features of the bells made in those days, though with subtle differences.

An important feature of the bell is that the top of the bell is ornamented with 17 petals of a lotus flower. This is a feature often found in a small bronze bells made in the latter half of the 12th century.

The inscription indicates the date when the bell was made and details about how it was made.

The inscription gives important information on the bells for Buddhist temples.

According to the inscription on the bell, it was made in March 1317. It was about that time of the Koryo Dynasty period that a large number of metal craft works and famous Koryo celadon porcelains were produced.

In these days, the technique of metal processing was subdivided and practiced by many different groups of craftsman professionals in Koryo.

There were groups who made weapons and metal craft works. They made daily utensils, money, bells of Buddhist temples, Buddhist sculptures, etc. Among them bronze bells are representative works of art, which exhibit the creative ideas and technique of Korean craftsmen of the Koryo period.

The newly excavated bell belongs to the latter half of the Koryo period and showed features of its sophisticated metal craftsmanship. Among other famous bells of the Koryo period are those of the Chonfung Temple(1010), the Ryongju Temple(the 11th century), the Ryeso Temple(1232), the Tapsan Temple(1223) and the Yonbok Temple (1346).

Short Tour Guide of DPRK (2)

Pyongyang Circus

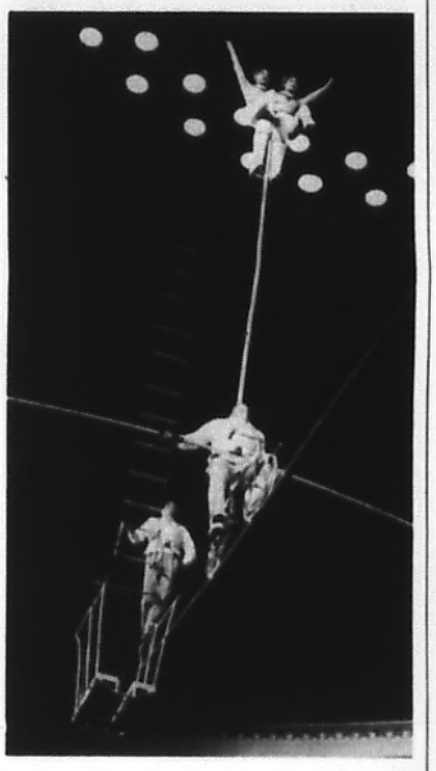
The Pyongyang Circus; a venue for one of the most popular pastimes in the DPRK.

The Pyongyang Circus is situated at the approach to Kumsusan Street, not far from the beautiful Potonggang Pleasure Ground. Mansu Hill where the Chollima Statue stands and Moran Hill form the background to it.

The circus erected on a 50,000 square metres lot has a total floor space of 14,500 square metres and 1,800 seats.

The main building, 9,800 square metres wide and 27 metres high, is taken up by an amphitheatre with a cupola and is surrounded by auxiliary buildings. It gives the impression of coolness to spectators conveying the image of a green lotus pond.

The theatre has a round stage 13 metres in diameter, equipment for trapeze stands and other aerial feats, facilities for juggling and other acts. In addition, it has an overall rehearsal room, cages for the animals and auxiliary rooms on the periphery of the auditorium.



An ropedancing by bicycle being performed in the circus ▶

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Sep. 26 – Oct. 28)

SEP. 26

* A 1987-88 plan for cooperation in health and medical science between the health ministries of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed.

SEP. 29

* An agreement on founding a joint committee between the government of the DPRK and the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire was signed.

* A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities for 1988 between the governments of the DPRK and the GDR.

OCT. 2

* A 1988-1989 plan on cooperation between Pyongyang of the DPRK and Havana of the Republic of Cuba was signed.

* An agreement on cooperation between Pyongyang University of Railways and GDR "Friedrich List" Dresden University of Transport was signed.

OCT. 5

* A protocol of the 11th Meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of Korea and Poland was signed.

OCT. 12

* A protocol on the Fifth Session of the Joint Committee of the DPRK Ministry of Forestry and the USSR Ministry of Forestry, Pulp, Papermaking and Timber Processing Industry was signed.

* A 1987-1988 plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and Bangradesh governments was signed.

OCT. 13

* A protocol on the delivery of commodities for 1987 between the DPRK and Egyptian governments was signed.

OCT. 19

* A protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1988 between the governments of the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed.

* An agreement on cooperation between the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the All-Poland Trade Unions Alliance was signed.

OCT. 20

* The 1988 Protocol of Exchange in Sports between Korea and China was signed.

OCT. 22

* A working plan for implementing cultural agreement between the governments of the DPRK and the Syrian Arab Republic for 1987-1989 was signed.

OCT. 26

* An agreement on cooperation in social science between the Academy of Social Science of the DPRK and the Academy of Science of the German Democratic Republic was signed.

OCT. 28

* A protocol on mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1988 between the Korean and Albanian governments was signed.

* A protocol on the 20th Session of the Standing Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technological cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR was signed.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Issues

Mozambican Revolution Can't Be Stamped Out

The repeated shocking murder perpetrated by those counterrevolutionaries recently including attack on several dozen vehicles and massacre of hundreds of defenseless people near Maputo. This is an open challenge violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Mozambique and unpardonable criminal human butchery.

The South African racists and the Mozambican counter revolutionary forces are trying to block the victorious advance of the revolution of Mozambique by all means. But this is a foolish dream. Peace, national independence and socialism are the unshakable will of the Mozambican people. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of Mozambique, resolutely declared: "The Mozambican people will continue fighting till peace settled in their country and southern Africa."

The Korean people extend full support and firm militant solidarity to the just struggle of the Mozambican people against aggression and subversive moves of the South African racists and their stooges and for defence of the independence and freedom of the country and complete liberation of southern Africa.

With no despicable means can the South African racists and their stooges ever block the advance of the Mozambican people. (Nov. 8)

U.S.-Japan Preparation for 2nd Korean War

The U.S.-Japan joint military exercises in Kyushu, Japan, are chiefly aimed at increasing the attack capacity of the Japanese ground "Self-Defense Force" so that they may fully ensure U.S.-Japan joint operations in the event of another war of aggression in Korea.

The ten-day joint military exercises that started on Nov. 1 involved about 3,000 troops from the U.S. 25th Infantry Division and the Japanese ground "Self-Defense Force." The U.S. and Japan are bringing the theatre of the war game ever closer to the Korean Peninsula in accordance with the operational plan for a second Korean war.

The involvement of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division in the military exercises this time is intended to pass on to the SDF the experience it has gained from its war rehearsals with the south Korean army and thus consummate the attack operations of the SDF on the Korean Peninsula.

By mobilizing south Korea-based attack planes of the U.S. airforce in the current joint exercises the Americans seek to integrate the U.S.-Japan attack forces under the command of the U.S. forces and strengthen the joint operational system for hurling them into a Korean war.

The U.S-Japan joint military exercises in Kyushu go to prove that the Japanese militarist forces are making haste with preparations to present themselves as a "shock force" in a new Korean war, involving themselves deep in the U.S.'s Asian strategy.

The Japanese authorities regard Korea as the first target of military aggression overseas and scheme to revive the old colonial empire in Asia with it as the springboard. This is their invariable ambition.

Rapid arms buildup, intensive military exercises, the introduction of the question of overseas dispatch of the "SDF" and so on mean that their reckless plan is being carried into practice.

The Asian people are following with heightened vigilance the belligerent moves of the United States and Japan. (Nov. 5)

* * *

Rodong Sinmun is the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

EDITORIAL

No Need for US to Deploy Nukes in Korea

In the nuclear era today, there is no greater threat to all mankind than a nuclear holocaust.

The recent developments in the Pacific show, however, that there is strong danger of nuclear war in that part of the world.

This is primarily due to the vigorous American military push into the Pacific.

It is widely acknowledged that the United States stores hundreds of nuclear weapons in south Korea and that south Korea is the only forward U.S. base for storage of nuclear weapons in Asia.

One report indicates that as many as 151 nuclear warheads are stored at the Kunsan airbase: sixty bombs, forty 8-inch artillery shells, thirty 155 mm artillery shells and twenty-one atomic demolition munitions (ADMs or land mines).

It is possible that the United States may have deployed the new W79 8-inch artillery shells, commonly known as the neutron bomb, in south Korea.

It has been revealed that U.S. training in tactical nuclear bombing with mock weapons that duplicate the weight and shape of real nuclear bombs takes place in south Korea, Japan, and 9 other foreign countries.

In the annual military exercise Team Spirit, the United States not only conducts training for a nuclear war but also for chemical warfare.

The AirLand Battle doctrine the U.S. Army adopted as its basic operational concept in September 1982 places special emphasis on nuclear and chemical weapons. Accordingly, the doctrine has been applied to the Team Spirit exercises since 1983.

There are growing signs of military cooperation between the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Joint exercises between the United States and Japan have risen sharply in number and sophistication in the past year or so. The Japan Self-Defense Forces, which throughout the 1960s and 1970s conducted only modest and occasional naval and air exercises with U.S. forces, carried out some 15 such maneuvers last year.

What should be noted is that the U.S. air forces based in south Korea began to participate in military exercises conducted in Japan. F-16s based at the Osan airbase and A-10s participated in different maritime exercises conducted by the United States and Japan recently.

U.S. forward deployment means that military forces in Japan, south Korea and the Philippines are closely linked to U.S. military plans and strategy.

U.S. army divisions, Air Force units, Marines and a huge logistics infrastructure in Japan remain committed to contingency plans that assume a long, conventional war as well as a nuclear war in Korea.

Documents disclosed recently by the NAUTILUS Pacific Research show that there is a nuclear war machinery in the U.S. Pacific Command based in Hawaii. The machinery divided into 7 divisions is in charge of mapping out concrete nuclear operations, including the targets of nuclear attack.

Since the Reagan administration took office, U.S. military planners have begun to seriously think that a limited nuclear war is possible, putting the Pacific on the front burner.

The new U.S. Pacific strategy calls for forming a second front in the Far East (Korea) if the U.S. has a war with the Soviet Union in Europe.

As former U.S. army cheif of staff Edward Meyer said in Seoul in 1983, to the United States, the nuclear option is "far simpler here (in Korea) than in Europe where consultations have to be made with 15 different sovereign nations."

It can be said that the Korean Peninsula is the most dangerous flashpoint for a possible nuclear war.

The creation of a nuclear-free zone in Korea is urgent. There is no need for the U.S. to place nuclear weapons in south Korea. U.S. nuclear weapons in south Korea have always been justified as the ultimate "deterrent" to a north Korean "attack." Yet, in contrast to Europe, there is no nuclear threat from north Korea as there are no nuclear weapons in the north, thus no need for U.S. nuclear weapons as a "deterrant" against the use of nuclear weapons by the north.

We urge the United States to affirmatively respond to the DPRK's peace proposals, including the call for the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

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between the two sides, the parties directly concerned to the co-hosting issue.

As the south side flatly rejected the offer, the IOC on Sep. 17 sent to its member nations invitation cards to the 24th Olympics reading "The 24th Olympic Games to be held in Seoul," thus making the resumption of talks extremely difficult.

The letter made public this time said, "We believe that a way would be opened for solving the Olympic problem in conformity with the desire of the world's people and the nation's common cause of reunification, if a democratic regime which seeks the reunification of the country, not committing itself to anti-communism, is installed in south Korea."

It suggested that only a democratic regime in the south can discuss the Olympic problem with the north and the problem can be solved in the common interests of the north and the south if such a regime is installed.

The idea of north-south unified Olympic team reflects the DPRK's consistent stand on the Games that the events should serve the common interests of the nation and the national reunification.

No Intention to Disrupt Games

In the meantime, the south Korean authorities have been reinforcing their armed forces on the pretext of "defending" the south from "possible southward invasion" and "an attempt to disrupt the Games."

The United States is also planning to deploy warships and planes in south Korea to "protect" the Olympiad.

On Sep. 13 the UPI reported that U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage said that Washington might move a sea-going battle group into the area if it was deemed "necessary to protect the Games."

The Nov. 11 proposal, putting forward "urgent measures" to avoid the danger of arms conflict and war and ease tensions, once again emphasized that Pyongyang has no intention to disrupt the Games nor invade the south.

What is new in those proposed measures is the proposal to open a hot line between the military authorities of the north and the south.

If direct telephone links are opened, communications between the two sides will be far easier and any accidental conflict may be prevented.

Those pragmatic proposals suggest that Pyongyang is willing to use the Games for the purpose of promoting peace and mutual trust and easing tensions, and thereby to realize national reunification.

Anyway, a democratic regime in south Korea is a prerequisite to the realization of those proposals, and any progress in north-south relations including a solution to the Olympic problems depends on the result of the December elections in south Korea.

Chongryun Backs New Offer

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on Nov. 13 published a statement supporting the five-point proposal of the DPRK's political organizations. The statement said it will open a new phase in promoting trust and unity between the north and the south and accelerate the reunification of the country.

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Vice President of the DPRK Pak Sung Chul was visiting Moscow to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Referring to Soviet-Korean friendship, President Gromyko said the visit of President Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union in October 1986, was of great significance for the development of the relations between the two countries.

On Oct. 26, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, highly appreciated the DPRK policy of national reunification and expressed his hope for an early realization of the cause of Korean reunification, when he met with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Secretary Hwang Jang Yop of its central committee.

He highly appraised the relations of friendship between Romania and Korea and between the Romanian Communist Party and the WPK.

Earlier on Oct. 21, Hungarian President Janos Kadar met the WPK delegation and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Meanwhile, Benin President Mathieu Kerekou, on Oct. 23, and Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema, on Oct. 27, supported Pyongyang's stand on the Olympic Games and the Korean people's struggle for national reunification in their talks with a DPRK government delegation led by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Sop.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek declared that Czechoslovakia fully supports the DPRK's efforts to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis, in his report on "Questions of Principle of Czechoslovak Foreign Policy" at a session of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, the KCNA reported on Nov. 12.

He stressed that the many-sided cooperation and effective contact between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the DPRK have continued to develop.

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